AN INTERESTING QUESTION.

What class of people will be most susceptible to attacks from cholers Evidently those affected with any disease of the stomach, liver, or my of the organs appertaining to digestion. This class of persons un doubtedly will be more liable to contract this disease than those possessed of strong and healthy digestive organs.

The question then naturally arises, how shall we restore and keep these organs in a healthy and normal condition? We answer, by attention to diet, avoiding all undue excitement, using moderate exc cise, avoiding all intoxicating drinks, no matter in what form presented, and by the use, according to directions, of that great strength

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This BITTERS is a compound of fluid extracts. The roots and berbs from which it is made are gathered in Germany, and their wirtnes, in the form of extracts, extracted by one of the most scientific NOT A LIQUOR PREPARATION

in any sense of the word; contains no whisky, rum, or any other insexicating ingredients, and can be freely used in families without any fear or risk of those using it contracting the disease or vice of inter confound this BITTERS with the many others before the public prepered from Equar of some kind.

During the CHOLERA SEASON

of 1949 this BITTERS was extensively used throughout the entire

and we have not heard of a single instance in which this BITTERS wa med where the person suffered from any of the symptoms of Chelera

The great strengthening Tonic, HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

> will cure DEBILITY: DEBILITY:

resulting from any cause whatever. PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM induced by

SEVERE HARDSHIPS. EXPOSURE,

DISEASES OF CAMP LIFE. SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE,

ADULT OR YOUTH.

will find in this BITTERS

a pure tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost mirses lous effect.

DYSPEPSIA.

and diseases resulting from disorders of the digestive organs, and is the only core, certain and safe remedy for

the only ourse certain and sofe remody for LIVER COMPLAINTS.

All are more or less affected during the Spring and Fall, with torcidity of that important organ of digestion, the liver. This BITTERS, without containing any preparation of mercury, or by purging, ante powerfully on this organ, excites it to a healthy and lively action, and gives a tone to the whole system; hence

HEALTH, ENERGY AND STRENGTH

Sickness, Debility and Lassitude. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys

And Diseases arising from a Disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the di-

the organic setimation. Inward Files, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Names, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructa-

Pit of the Stemach, Swimming of the Head, Harried and Difficult Breathing. Cheking Sensations when in lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots

or Webs before the Sight. Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, De Fever and Dull Fain in the Freed, De-ficiency of Feropiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyee, Fain in the Side, Back, Chest, Linebs, &c. &c., Sadden Finshes of Heat, Hurning in the Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of S

We have a host of testimonials from all parts of the country, but space will allow of the publication of but few of them; hence we select those of well-known persons whose intelligence and discrimi-

one producing a certificate published by us that is not genuine. RECOMMENDATIONS.

Hon. James Thompson, Judge of the Supreme Court of Penns Philadulphia, April 28, 1 I consider HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS a valuable med ains in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsis. I can certify this from my experience of it.

JAMES THOMPSON.

From A. McMakin, esq., New Vork, No. 663 Broadway, March 20.

DEAN SIR: I take great pleasure in testifying to the extraordinary remedial qualities of the HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS pro a member of the family has been for many years a perfect marty.

to Dyspepsia. Paipitation of the Heart, and other distressing of spring of a torpid liver, until persuaded to try the above celebrated remedy which in a few weeks resulted in making her (to use her own words) You are at liberty to make any use of this you see fit, or refer sim-

From John H. Wickersham, esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchison. celebrated Manufacturers of Funcy Iron Works, No. 250

I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be I san the recipient from you of one of the greatest root that can conferred upon man, viz., that of health. For many years have I suffered from one of the most annoying and debilitating complaints that the human family can be afflicted with—chronic diarrhea. During the long time I was suffering from this disease I was attended

by regular physicians, giving me but temporary relief. The cause seemed to remain until I was induced to try HOOFLAND'S GER-MAN BITTERS. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine the complaint appeared to be completely cradicated. I often inversity thank you for soon a valuable specific, and, whenever I have mopportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with full confidence in its whichlity. Truly yours,

JOHN B. WICKERSHAM.

New York Each 2 1902

From Rev. Levi J. Reck, Paster of the Raptist Church, Pemberton, N Paster of the Baptist Church, Chester, Penn.

I have known HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS favorably for a number of years. I have used thom in my own family, and have been to pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to the manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this set, and calling the a tention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended to these BITTERS, knowing from ex-Personne that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more electfully as HOOFLAND'S BITTERS is intended to benefit the effected, and is " not a rum drink." Yours, truly, LEVI J. BECK

Fren Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Paster of the Twelfth Poptiet Church.

Philadelphia

Ornviewen: I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by prostration of the nerveus system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and time of them tested, but without relief. Your HOOFLAND'S GER MAN BITTERS were recommended by person who had tried them
and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I
must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines, from the "thoumud and one" quark "bitters" whose only aim seems to be to paim of excetened and drugged fiquor upon the community in a sly was sch, but the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bot the. Very respectfully, yours,
W. D. SEIGFRIED, No. 264 Shackamazon st.

CERTIFICATES IN GREAT NUMBERS, OPEN FOR

PRIOR: Single Bottle, \$1; or a Half a Dozen for \$5.

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intextenting preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward it, securely packed, by PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY, No. 631 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA. JONES & EVANS, PROPRIETORS

For sale by Droggists and Dealers in every town in the United States HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE. No. 594 BROADWAY.

WASHINGTON.

REPORTS TO THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

PROSPECTS FOR A TARIFF BILL.

Monthly Report of the Agricultural Department.

PAVORABLE CROP PROSPECT.

No Vote on the Tax Bill in the Senate.

The Indian Appropriation Bill Passed by the House.

THE PENSION BILL-VETERANS OF 1812.

A Number of Personal Relief Bills Passed.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 27, 1866. THE TARIFF.

The Ways and Means Committee have been in session all day, and until late this evening. They are still undecided, and have taken no vote yet on the various propositions. There are a number of very large delegatious here representing various manufacturing interests of the country The Tariff may not be ready before next Tuesday, as the Committee are disposed to give all a chance to be heard, if

The Senate have generally agreed, with little discussion, to the amendments proposed by the Committee or Finance to the Tax bill. They have been three days on the bill, and it is probable they will finish their action upon it to

THE ROUSSEAU-GRINNELL INVESTIGATION. Representatives Grinnell and Rousseau have re turned to Washington, after a week's absence in different directions. The former complains of continued soreness is his right arm from the recent caning. The Special Committee to investigate the circumstances of the assault will meet to

THE DEATH OF MR. HUMPHREY. Messrs. Davis and Darling will to-morrow deliver a enlogy upon the late Mr. Humphreys.

PERSONAL. Messrs, Hulburd and Van Horn returned to-day. FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA - THE

STEADMAN-FULLERTON REPORT. Gen. Howard received the following to-day:

Gen. Howard received the following to-day:

HDGRS. ASST. COMMISSIONER BUREAU REFUGEES.
FREEDMEN AND ARANDONED LANIS SOUTH CAUGHTA.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jame 16, 1826.

Major-Ges. Howard—Gescrif I see, by the report of Gens.
Steadman and Fullerton on South Carolina, that the Rev. Mr.
French and Lieut. J. L. Lott are represented as being engaged in planting, and that I disapproved their course in the matter.

I have the honor to state that I have from the first disapproved of any officers on duty in the Bureau becoming planters, but in the case of the Rev. Mr. French and Lieut. Lott. I thought I was understood by Gens. Steadman and Fullerton when I told them that they made merly a loan of money to enable Mrs. Hanaban to put the people at work, a contract having been made and approved by which the freedmen were to get a share of the gross proceeds of the crop. the landholder to farnish two islends and the necessary inchements and animals to cultivate the plantation. The Rev. Mr. French brought the matter to my notice, and asked my advice on the subject. I teld him that I could see no just reason why an officer should not lend his money to any person, and more particularly in this case, where the treedmen were under contract and the owner only awaiting money to buy food for them, and I will furthermore state that neither of the parties have had any thing directly or underectly to do with planting nor with the freedmen on the plantation, it being entirely under the control of the owner, and some 20 miles dust and from this city. Reof the owner, and some 50 miles distant from this lieving this explanation due to the Rev. Mr. Freach Lott, I am. General, very respectfully your obediem R. K. Scott, Brevet Major-Gen, Asst. Com-

PREEDMEN'S REPORTS FROM ARKANSAS, MISSOURI, AND

men's Affairs in Arkansas. Missourt, and the Indian Territory for the month of May, states that the number of rations issue to refugees in the month of April was 43,742 to 2,302 refugee. at a cost of \$5,049 49, and that 6,919 rations were issued to 30 freedmen at a cost of \$1,882 17. In the month of May 65,373 rations were issued to 2.053 refugees at a cost of \$8,273 88, and 9.965 rations were issued to 506 freedmen, at a cost of \$1,270 52. Early in May notice was given that rations would cease to be issued on the 1st of June, except to such as werin infirmaries established by the Bureau, or were so sear the office of a Superintendent as to enable him to make personal investigation as to their necessities, but it was found that from the inability of very many to procure seeds in proper season for planting, particularly Irish potatoes and other crops that could have been realized early in the season, and, more than all, from the absence of animals to plow and cultivate crops, that great destitution and suffering will prevail in many parts of the country unless relieved by the charity of the Gov ernment until the corn harvest is gathered. Most of those receiving assistance from the Government have no crops under cultivation except corn, and they look forward with bright anticipations to the season when "rousting ears" can be gathered. In issuing to the destitute, no discrimination has been made on account of loyal or disloyal sentiments or services during the War. The aim has been to assist the helpless destitute who are taying to help themselves.

NEUTRALITY LAW.

The Committee to whom was referred the resolution of Gen. Schenes in relation to the repeal of the Neutrality Law have not yet reported, but it is understood that the report when made will be favorable to the Fenians. All the discussion in the Committee have condemned the extreme measure taken to enforce the law.

LOUISIANA BONDS.

There have been previous statements relative to the delivery by the Treasury Department of the bonds pelonging to the banks of New-Orleans and other parties to the State Auditor, in whose charge they were at the time of their cap ture by Gen. Sheridan during the latter part of the war. All that have been identified amounting to over \$4,000,000, have been transferred by the Department to the parties owning tween \$200,000 and \$100,000 worth of these bonds awaiting their proper owners.

There is in possession of the Treasury a large box of Co-federate Notes representing a past value of \$100,000 in Confederate funds, which are under advisement as to their disposition. The probability is that they will be destroyed, as they are of no account whatever, except perhaps as relies. PENSIONS.

The Commissioner of Pensions has just issued instructions and forms to be be observed in applying for Army

and Navo Pensions under the act of June 6, 1866. The highest grades of pensions, \$25, \$39 and \$15 a month, according to extreme or partial disability, will be allowed only to those disabled since the 4th day of March, 1851, and will

date only from the 5th day of June, 1865. STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. A change has occured in the conduct of the Statis

tioni Division of the Department of Agriculture, the Board of which is ex-office's editor of the reports, J. R. Dodge, hereto fore occupying a responsible position in this Department was last month, appointed Stastitician in place of Lewis Ballman, MONTHLY REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURAL DEPART-

MENT-CROP PROSPECTS.

The monthly report of the Department of Agriculture is published. The apprehensions of searcity of crops, which might threaten compulsory economy of consumption or warrant extraordinary prices, are groundless. From an acwhich might threaten compulsory coonomy of consumption or warrant extraordinary prices, are groundless. From an actual analysis of statistical returns, with due regard to the usual average, product, and present losses of each State, the prospect on the last of June was for seven-tenths of a crop. With flavorable weather and absence from casualties before harvesting, the indications point to three-fourths of an average.

The total yield of wheat in Ohio and Indiana appears to have suffered most from Winter killing. A prospect for 34 per cent of a crop of Winter wheat in Indiana is sufficiently discounted as the sum of the control of the control

the average to half a crop. Ohlo is reported at four-tenths for Winter wheat, with two and a half tenths more for Spring wheat than usual. A very little better prospect for Winter wheat than Indiana, and not quite so large an increase of Spring wheat will give about the same result—half an average

rop.

Illinois, now our greatest wheat growing State promise which is the main dependence for a crop in portions of the State is nearly as good as usual, at least, three-fourths of a crop of that should be expected in this State. In Wisconsin, the Winter wheat is reported at six and one-third tenths, with one and three-fourths more Spring wheat than usual, which should secure three-fourths of an average crop for this State. Spring ten and three-fourths tenths; breadth of the latter sown twelve and one-eighth tenths. This should give at least an average crop for Iove. In Missouri a prospect for a full crop of Winter wheat is reported with one-half tenth or five per cent more than the usual breadth of Spring wheat, looking nearly as well as usual at this season of the year.

Kentucky is reported at five and two-thirds of a tenth; Michigan, seven and a haif of a tenth; Minnesots, ten and five-ninths of a tenth for Winter wheat, and nine tenths for Spring wheat; Kansas, fourteen and one-third of a tenth for Winter and twelve-tenths for Spring wheat.

In Pennsylvania the wheat crop is eight-tenths. In New-York Winter wheat, eight and four minth tenths; Spring wheat, nine and three-fifths tenths, or about eight-tenths for the crop as a whole. In New-England, except in Massachusetts, a full growth of Spring wheat is sown, looking better than an average in Maine, and a fraction lower than grown at all, has suffered to the extent of one and two tenths, and in Vermont and Connection three-tenths. New-Jersey is placed in the same list with New-York and Pennsylvania at eight-tenths, and Delaware, Mary land and West Virginia will each average about six-tenths. The section west of the Mississippi, comprising Minnesota Iowa, Missouri and Kansas taken together promise more than an average crop of wheat. The Winter rye shared the fate of the wheat, but in a less degree. The inquiry was greatest in Ohio, West Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Michigan and ment came next in order. Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota are the only States above the average; while Missouri and New-Hampshire are reported at ten-tenths.

Oblo provides a little more than half a crop of Winter bar ley. Vermoni 6-10ths, and Connecticut, Iowa and Illinois, 8-10ths. New-Hampshire and Massachusetts, 10-10ths Kansas, 13-10ths; Nebraska, 15-10ths. The average will be about 81-10ths. The Spring barley, while varying in promise in different States, will average 10-10ths.

The average of the out crop is larger than usual in nearly all the States. The appearance of the crop is in Indiana, 10-10ths; Illinois, 81-10ths; Ohio and Michigan, 9-10ths; in

Kansas and Nebraska are above the average. The crop indicates an average yield.

More clover was sown then usual, and it is reported in a full average condition. In Delaware and Missouri the appearance is worst, though the increased acreage will make up the deficiency. Marsland, New Jersey. Massacianetts, New-Hampshire, Illinois and Kansas full a little below the average; Maine thirteen and one-sixth of a tenth.

Returns have not been favorable for the dairy interest. A very general falling off is observed in the condition of pastures, exceut in the States beyond the Mississippi.

This product of maple sugar and molasses will average nine and three-quarters of a tenth; New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, and delaware, ten tenths; the other Now-Encland States nine and a quorier tenths; the Middle and Western States from seven to nine tenths.

Sheep took the field this Spring in better condition than usual. In some places neglect and consequent disease and death are reported, arising from depreciation in prices of wool.

A medium cron of apples is indicated, though there is varia-

A mediam crop of apples is indicated, though there is varia

A mediam crop of apples is indicated, though there is varia-tion in the appearance in different localities. In New-Ea-gland and the extreme West the prospect is better than usual, in the Central States worse. Peaches have suffered from Winter killing generally. In Obio scarcely a third of a crop is expected; in New-Jersey less than a half a crop, in Dela-ware and Maryland six tenths. Pears will not prove an average crop.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE WASHINGTON. June 22, 1866. RAILROAD LAND GRANT.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. POMEROY (Kan.), cor

WASHINGTON AND NORTH-WEST-RN RAILBOAN.

Mr. EDMINISH (Vt.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported adversely on a bill to establish a railroad between Washington and the North-West, which recently came from the Honse. He said it was the opinion of the majority of the Committee that Congress had no Constitutional power to pass a law authorizing the construction of a relway through a Sinte without the consent of that State. He felt it his duty to say the did not agree in this opinion, but believed Congress had power over the subject as asserted in the bill.

PITTERURGH AND CLEVELAND ROAD.

Mr. FORUNDS, from the Committee on Commerce, reported.

Mr. Enwises, from the Committee on Commerce, reported aftersely on the bill of the House, to authorize the construc-tion of a railroad from Pittsburgh to Cleveland.

LAND GRANTED A KANSAS BOAD.

of the Commissioner of Agriculture, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

LAND GRANTED A KANSAS BOAD.

The bill to grant lands in and of the Kansas and Neosho Valley Kailroad and its completion to the Red River, was taken up, and eiter discussion was passed.

The tax bill was taken up at 10 o'clock, and its reading resumed from the point reached yesturday.

The following amendment, recommended by the Finance Committee, was agreed to:

That section 6 of the set of March 2, 1965, entitled "An Act to Amend an Act cultiled 'An Act to provide internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other point the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other classification and pay at 12 o' 10 per return on the amount of noise of any return. State Bank, or State Banking Association, and pay at 12 o' 10 per return on the amount of noise of any return. State Bank, or State Banking Association, and pad out by them after the first day of July, 1957, and such a shall be assessed and paid in such manner as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of hierarni Revenue.

That section 14 of the same act shall be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting in lies there or shall be converted the following:

That the capital of any State bank or basking association which has ceased or shall case to exist and which has been or shall be converted into a National bank, for all the perposes of the act to which this is an amendiment, shall be assumed to be the capital as it existed immediately before such bank cassed to exist, or was converted as aforesaid; and whenever the outstanding cirrulation of any bank association, comporation, company or person shall be redeemed at the same was issued, and electrical as aforesaid; and whenever any State bank or banking association and the time the same was issued, and electrical capital existed in lawful to a same of the case of the following condition as the same of the classes of any bank association, and an

on. That an act entitled "An Act to dealure the meaning of certain parts

everal amount of tage or duties assessed.

Chronometers were, on motion of Mr. Fessenben, added to Chronometers were, on motion of Mr. Fessenben, added to the free list.

The Senate non-concurred in the Finance Committee's mendment to strike the following articles from the free list.

Iron bridges and castings for iron bridges, mills and machinery for the manufacture of segar, straps and nebases from surgem, impace see a and corn, respect, mowers, threshing-machines and separators, cornsideliers and weadon was e.

the manufacture of social, strips and in classifier and separators, beer and corn, sepect, movers, threshing-machines and separators, cornsiderers and weaden wate.

The emendment of the Committee to add to the House free list the following stricles was agreed to:

Wooden tanks and cisie as a greed to:

Wooden tanks and cisie as for crude inhead off, safes, booms, spin-nis-machines, wine issue engine, not arraid hot water furnaces, newing machines, whe issue engine, and trained of other fraits and ranks to limit - rubber spins; such excluded for railroad cars, cord-age, ropes and cables made of vescibile libers.

The Committee recommended to arrike out the following from the section relating to returns required to be made monthly or quarterly.

And in case said tax or duty is not paid on or before the last day of each and every mount the confector said proceed to collect the same said and every mount the confector said proceed to collect the same in the uninter provided by law; and so month of the following, and more the said to which this is an anondment is hereby repealed, and insert in section of the following:

intes to the time of payment and collection of tax is hereby repealed, and in all cases of neglect to make such lists or returns, or in case, of faces and fraudation returns, the provisions of existing law as amended by this set shall be applicable thereas.

The amendment was agreed to.

The following was, on recommendation of the Finance Committee, stricken from the 13th section:

And spothecaries shall not be recarded as retail dealers in liquers in consequence of selling or of dispensing upon physicians' prescriptions the wines and sprits officinal in the United States and other national pharmacopies, either simple or compounded in questities, not exceeding half a plut of either at any one time, nor exceeding in aggregate cest value the sum of \$300,000 per annua.

The following provision was, on the recommendation of the Cemmittee, substituted for the House provision in regard to distillers who fail to pay the special taxe:

That frany person shall carry on the business of a distiller or rectifier without having paid the special taxes required by law, he shall, for every such offense he lishle to a time of not less than dooble the ax impassed upon the spirits dustilled, or double the special tax due for spirits rectured by such person, or found upon the premises bereficialter neutioned, and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years; and all spiritutes liquors so distilled or rectified or owned by such person, or found upon the premises beneficialter neutioned, and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years; and all spiritutes liquors so distilled or rectified or owned by such person, or found upon the premises containing the same, and all vessels containing the same, and all stills or other apparatus canable of being well for distilling, and owned by such person, or found upon any premise where said and stills or other apparatus canable of being well for distilling, and owned to get the same and all stills or other apparatus canable of being well for distilling, and owned to get the same and

Treasury may prescribe.

The following new draft for the 34th section of the House that every person makes.

On the recommendation of the Finance Committee the penalty for filedy or frauduleally marking any cask or package with an inporter's brand was fixed at a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000, and imprisonment for not less than two sour more than five years.

The following provincions, recommended by the Finance Committee, were adopted.

And any person who shall change the character of any spirits, either by rectification, mixing, or otherwise, after they have been day inspected and marked as mercinbefure provided and place the same in other peckages for consumption or sale, without first stamping or threading open such package, in such manner as the Cemmissioner of

stabling one or who should all or abe in the nearestal of any distilled spirits from any booked warenome of the time is allowed by he w, shall be liable to a fine of \$1,000 or to imprisonment for not less than six months.

The following sections, prescribing punishment for bribery, &c., were recommended by the Committee on Finance, and were adopted:

Sucrios 63. And he it further enorth. That if any remon or persons shall, directly or indirectly, promise, offer or give, or cause or procure to be promised, offered or given, any namesy, goods, right in action, bribe, present or reward, or any promise, contract, undertaking, obligation or searchy for the payment or delivery of any money, goods, right in action, bribe present or reward, or any effect valualle thing whatever, to any effect of the United States or pear, holding any place of trust or profit, or discharging any official function under of in connection with any department of the University of the search of the Committee of the claim of States are the passage of this and, with truest to influence he decision or action on any question, matter, cause or things which may the pending, or may by law be brought before him in his official capacity, or in his place of trust or profit, or with intent to influence any feature of the contract of the contract

The following amendment to the section as it came from the House, prescribing poundies against Assessors, Collectors, or Inspectors, who shall become interested in the manufacture of tobacce, souff, clears, hquors, &c., was agreed to.

And any such officer interested as aforesaid in any such manufacture at the time of the passage of this act, who shall fail to direct himself of such interest within sixty days becaffer, shall be held and declared to have become so interested after the passage of this act.

MOTION TO ADJOURN.

Pending the reading of this bill, page 233 out of 244 having been reached, Mr. PESSENDEN (Mc.) moved that the Senate adjourn.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT.
Two messages from the President, one in relation to the recent Constitutional Amendment, were read.
MINORITY REPORT ON RECONSTRUCTION.
Mr. HENDRICKS (Ind.), in behalf of Mr. Johnson, who is absent, presented the minority report of the Committee of Fifteen.

oen.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Ill.) objected to the reception of the minority eport as a violation of the practice and precedent of the

enate.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE CAPITOL GROUNDS.

Mr. TRUMBULL introduced a bill to enlarge the pirounds around the Capitol; which was ordered to be prix ADJOURNMENT.
The Senate at 5:15 adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WAGON-ROAD BILL DEFEATED.
On motion of Mr. DEFREES (Ind.), the Committee on Roads and Cangle was discharged from the further consideration of the bill to provide for the improvement of the wagen read from Niebrara to Virginia City, and the bill was laid on the table. ROCK IBLAND ARMORY-THE BRIDGE OVER THE MIS

BOCK IBLAND ARMORY—THE BRIDGE OVER THE MISMr. SCHOOLK (Ohio), from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a substitute for the Senate bill making farther
provision for the establishment of an armory and arsenal of
construction, deposit and repair at Rock Island, Ill., and made
a statement explanatory of the objects of the bill.
Mr. WASHBERGE (Ill.) suggested an amendment, that the
bridge over the Messissippi River at Rock Island, provided for
in the bill, shall be so constructed as in no way to interfere
with the navigation of the Musicsippi River.
Mr. COOK (ILl.) remarked that that could be provided for by
having the bridge constructed under the direction of the Secreary of War.

having the bridge count waves recary of War, Mr. STRYESS (Pa.) inquired how much that would cost the

Mr. STRVENS (Pa.) inquired how much that would cost the Mr. Cook said he did not know.

Mr. Cook said he did not know.

Mr. STRVENS said it would cost the Government \$500,000, and he moved to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Allery (Alass) submitted an amendment, which Mr. Washbur encepted, "That the bridge is to be so constructed as not malerally to impair or obstruct the navigation of the Mississippi."

Mississippi,"
Mr. GERMELL (Iowa) remarked that no bridge could be built that well not in some way affect navigation.
The motion to refer it to the Committee of the Whole was negatived, and the bill and amendment were considered in the Honse.
Mr. Alley's amendment was agreed to, and the substitute, as amendal was passed. It authorizes the Secretary of War

Mr. A16'y's amendment was agreed to, and the substitute, as amended, was passed. It authorizes the Secretary of War to change and fix the location of the realroad accress Rock Island, and of the bridge at Rock Island across the Mississipp, and makes the fillowing appropriations.

To liquidate claims far property on Berliam, Wilson, and Winne hard Islands, and for property on Beck Island taken for military persposes. \$290,000; to secure water power at the lead of Rock Island, \$100,000; to creat storehouses and to establish communications with Davenport, etc., \$100,000.

The Datth Of Mr. HUMPEREY.

Mr. Danling (N. Y.) gave notice that he would to-morro fter the morning hour, annuance the death of his colleage Mr. James Humphrey.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

EXPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The House proceeded to the consideration of reports of committees of a private nature.

TENSIONS TO 1812 VETERANS.

Mr. PENHAM (M.S.), from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported back adversely the House bill granting pensions to sordlers of the War of 1812 with Great Britain.

M. Milters (Pa.) moved to recommit to the Committee, with instructions to report, a bill, and addressed the House in support of this motion.

with isstructions to report, a hill, and addressed the House support of this motion.

Mr. HALK (N. H.) inquired whether the gentleman from Pennsylvania or the Committee could inform the House the probable amount tovolved in the bill, and he administered a rebuke to the gentleman for a menace which he had used in his speech to the effect that he would have the yeas and mays called in order in the country what members were in factor of granting probable to the following the world state of 1812.

Mr. PERHAM marked that Congress had been always extremely liberal with the old soldiers of the way of 1812, and he wished that the country were in a position to be as liberal as the gentleman from Pennsylvania desired. From eclanizations made it appeared that there were still living 111,000 of these old soldiers and 42,000 widows of old soldiers; in all 153,000. old soldiers and 42,000 whow of one soldiers, in all tax-of this number perhaps two-thirds would come within the pro-vic one of the bill. This did not include sallors and their wid-ows. There would thus be at least 100,000 persons to be pen-suoned, which, at \$100 a year each, would make the annual charges \$10,000 cool.

The morning bour having expired, the bill went over till next Friday.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The morning four having expired, the bin went over the next Friday.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The SPEAKEN presented a message from the President transmitting a copy of the dispatch of the 4th of June, admissed to the Secretary of Siar by the United States Minister as Paris, in reference to the empirement of European troops in Mexico, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a message from the President in reference to the Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, dating that it had been communicated by the Secretary of State to the Governors of various States, on the 16th of June, but that that was a ministerial act and not to be considered as involving the assent of the Executive to the proposed amendment.

Mr. Wilson (lova) moved a reference of the message to the Judiciary Committee, but, at the suggestion of Mr. Banks (Mass.) and others, amended the motion and moved its reference to the Reconstruction Committee, which was agreed to.

A motion by Mr. Fince, to print 20,000 extra copies, was referred to the Committee on Printing.

PERSONAL RELIEF BILLS. FERSONAL BELLEF BILLS.

Bills were reported during the moraing hour from the Committee of Invalid Pensions, as follows:
Giving an increase of pension to Mrs. Mary E. Scattergood: which was passed.

The Senate bill granting pension to Mrs. Harriet B. Crocker; which

was passed.

For the benefit of Terence Kelley; which was laid on the table.

For the benefit of reference Kelley; which was laid on the table.

The Senate bill to substitute the name of Elasira M. Berry instead
of Elasheth Berry which was passed.

The Senate bill granting pension to Mrs. Catherine F. Window;
which was passed.

Granting pension to Mrs. Imagene Buckingham; which was
reserd.

For the relief of Lieut, Col. Frank Lynch; which was passed. For the relief of Jerusha Winter, widow of a late Surgeon of the 7th

the general laws.
The Senate bill granting pension to Mrs. Amarilla Cook; which was passed with an amendment.
The Senate bill for the rel of of Jane Harris; which was passed.
The Senate bill granting pension to Benjamin. Franklin; which was The Senate bill granting peasion to Jane D. Brent; which was

Senate bill for the relief of Cornelius Croley; which was passed. with an absendment.

The Senate bill for the relief of A. J. Gray; which was passed with an amendment.

The consist of Ira B. Curlis; which was passed.

For the elect of Ira B. Curlis; which was passed.

For the elect of Jost Farley; which was passed.

Granting pension to George W. Bush of the soft New-York Volunteers from August. 1963. to blarch, 1965; which was passed.

THE SALE OF MARINE RIOSPITALS.

On rection of Mr. Washingung (Ill.), the Senate bill to amend

On motion of Mr. WASHIUME (III.), the Senate bill to amen the Act of April 20, 1866, authorizing the sale of Marine Hos-pitals and Revenue Cutters, was taken from the Speaker' table and passed.

VIOLATIONS OF THE TEST OATH.

INDIAN APPROFRIATION BILL.

The House resolved idealf into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Randall (Pa.) in the Chair, and proceeded to the consideration, as special order, of the Indian Appropriation bill.

The Committee having progressed to the end of the bll, Mr. Kasson (Jown), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported an amendment, transferring the control of the Indians from the Interior to the War Department, superceding Indian Superintendents and Airents, and requiring the duties of those offices to be discharged by officers of the Army assigned to them. INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. WINDOM (Minn.) made the point of order that the amendment was not in order, being independent legislation.
The CHAIRMAN entertained the point of order, and Mr. KAS
sox acquiresced in the correctness of the decision.
The Committee arese and the bill was reported to the House

The Committee arose and the bill was reported to the House and passed.

REVISION AND CONSOLIDATION OF STATUTES.

Mr. WOODERINGE (VI.), from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the Senate bill to provide for the revision and consolidation of the Statutes of the United States; which was read three times and passed.

Mr. ROUSSEAU (Ky.), from the Committee on Military Affairs, asked leave to report back a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay Ellen Sannderson, widow of Col. John P. Saunderson, Provest Marshal General of Missouri, \$10,000, as compensation for special labor and services of her late husband in detecting and exposing an organized conspiracy in the loyal States against the Government of the United States. He made a statement explanatory of the bill.

Mr. SHELLAHARGER (Ohlo) testified to the inestimable services rendered by Col. Saunderson in exposing the Indiana complicacy, and solid that his death was the resolt of his great labors.

Mr. REMANIN (Ma. alphanis of the bills halos as a supersolution of the state of the constitution.

conspiracy, and said that his death was the relationships.

Mr. BENJAMIN (Mo.) objected to the bills being reported a HOMESTEAD SELECTIONS OF DISCHARGED SOLDINES.

HOTESTEAD SELECTIONS OF DISCHARGED SOLDHESS.

Mr. DONNELLY, introduced a joint resolution to camble discharged soldiers to change their homestead selections in certain cases, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

It provides that where soldiers have made selections of homesteads while in the sorvice of the United States through agents, and where treas selections prove, on examination, not to be satisfactory, they may have the area selection and apply the fees already paid upon a new selection.

Amountment.

The House, at 41 o'clock, adje The Whittlesey Court-Martinl. RALMON, N. C., Friday, June 22, 1866,

ADJOURNMENT.

The Military Commission for trying the delinquent Freedmen's Bureau officials, assembled here to-day, and adjourned over until to-merrow in consequence of the absence of Major Mann. whose case is the first on the docket.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Mr. Johnson Disapproves the Constitutional Amendment.

A LECTURE TO CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 22, 1866. The President to-day sent the following message to the nate and House of Representatives;

I submit to Congress a report of the Secretary of State, to

whom was referred the concurrent resolution of the 18th inst-respecting a submission to the Legislatures of the States of an additional article to the Constitution of the United States. 11 will be seen from this report that the Secretary of State had on the 16th instant transmitted to the Governors of the several States certified copies of the joint resolution passed on the 13th inst., proposing an amendment to the Constitution. Even in ordinary times a question of amending the Constitution must be justly regarded as of paramount importance. This mportance is at the present time enhanced by the fact that the joint resolution was not submitted by the two Houses for the approval of the President and that of the 36 States which partitute the Union, eleven are excluded from representation in either House of Congress, although, with the single exception of Texas, they have been entirely restored to all their functions as States in conformity with an organic law of the and, and have appeared at the National Capitol by Senators and Representatives, who have applied for and have been repeople of the nation been afforded an opportunity of expressing their views upon the important questions which the amendment involves. Grave doubts, therefore, may naturally and justly arise as to whether the action of Congress is in harmony with the sentiment of the people, and whether State Legisla, tures, elected without reference to such an issue, should I called upon by Congress to decide respecting the ratification of the proposed amendment. Waiving the question as to the Con-stitutional validity of the proceedings of Congress upon the joint resolution proposing the amendment, or as to the merit of the article which it submits, through the Frecutive Department, to the legislatures of the States, I doesn it proper to observe that the steps taken by the Secretary of State, as detailed in the accompanying report, are to be considered as purely ministerial and in no sense whatever committing the Executive to an approval or recommendation of the amendment to the State Legislatures or to the people; on the contrary, a proper apprethe interest of national order, harmony and unice, and a deference for an enlightened public judgment, may, at this time, well suggest a doubt whether any amendment to the Constitution ought to be proposed by Congress and pressed upon the Legislatures of the several States for final decision until after the admission of such loyal Senators and representatives of the now unrepresented States as have been or as may bereafter be chosen in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the

Washington, D. C., June 22, 1866. MR. SEWARD'S LETTER.

To THE PRESIDENT: The Secretary of State, to whole was referred the Concurrent Resolution of the two Houses of Congress of the 18th inst., in the following words: " I hat the President of the United States be requested to transmit for the with to the Executives of the several States of the United States copies of the Article of Amendment proposed by Conthe United States passed June 13, 1866, respecting citizenship, the basis of representation, disqualification for office, and validity of the public debt of the United States, and to the and that the said States may proceed to act upon the said Article of Amendment, and that he request the Executive of each State that may ratify said Amendment, to transmit to the Secretary of State a codified copy of such ratification," has the honor to submit the following report, namely:

honor to submit the following report, namely:

That on the 16th instant, the Hon. Amasa Cobb of the Committee of the House of Representatives on Eurolied Bills, brought to this Department and deposited therein an envelled residution of the two Houses of Congress, which was therempon received by the Secretary of State, and deposited among the rolls of the Department, a copy of which is herenate an engaged. Thereupon the Secretary of State as the tip "standing the profile of the Popular of State and deposited among the Bornia with the proceeding which was adopted by him tigs", in regard to the thea pit leased and afterward adopted to him to 186°, in regard to the thea pit leased and afterward adopted to increasing the prohibition of Slavery, transmitted certified copies of the annexed resolution to the Governors of the several States, together with a certificate and circular letter. A copy of both of these communications is hereunto annexed. Researching submitted.

Department of State, Washington, June 25, 1166.

THE LETTER TO THE GOVERNORS OF STATES.

THE LETTER TO THE GOVERNORS OF STATES. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 16, 1666. To His Excellency the Governor of the State of -

Sik: I have the honor to transmit an attested copy of a reso lution of Congress, proposing to the Legislatures of the several States a XIVth Article to the Constitution of the United States. The decisions of the several Legislatures upon the partment. An acknowledgment of the receipt of this commu-nication is requested by your Excellency's obedient servant.

THE FENIANS

EXAMINATION OF A FENIAN SPY-GENS. SWEENRY AND SPEAR AT ST. ALBANS-ILLNESS OF THE FORMER-TRIAL OF FENIAN PRISONERS TO TAKE PLACE AT

St. Albans, Friday, June 22, 1866.

Colburn, the Fenian spy, is to be examined with the other prisoners at Philipsburgh. He has acted as an English spy also. The examination will not be closed on The Trustees of the Baptist Church sued Major Gibson,

lately in command of this Department, for \$30, for dam ages said to be done to their church. Gens. Sweeney and Spear are still here, and have not vet heard that their bail has been accepted by the Govern-

ment. Gen. Sweeney is confined to his room by illness.

The examination in regard to the Fenian prisoners is still going on at Philipsburgh, C. E. Their trial is expected to take place in July at Swartsburg. WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, Friday, June 22, 1866.

Col. Roberts, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, spent this evening returning the visits of prominent members of both Houses, who, since his arrival here, had called upon him. The change in the political feelings of the Irish in this city is astonishing since the extreme measures adopted by the those who have never been Fenians, and who have always been ton men. They say they were foolish to believe that men who have no sympathp for the loyal slave, would evince any for th crushed Irish people. This is good logic, and not the result of a momentary feeling of indignation.

The Fenians have gained wisdom during the last six months, in one respect at least. They have learned to hold their tongues, a thing some might have supposed well nigh impossible from that quarter. They may perhaps, be said now to have gone to the other extreme, for all that our reporter could obtain in the way of information at the Roberts-Successy Headquarters yesterday, was a rather peremptory, "there is

nothing for the press to-day, sir."

THE PROPOSED JONES'S WOOD MEETING ON SUNDAY—THE WOOD CLOSED BY THE AUTHORITIES—THE MESTING STILL TO BE HELD.

By the following correspondence it will be seen that, although the Fenians cannot hold their proposed meeting on Sunday in Jones's Wood, it will still be held immediately outside the inclosure:

CENTRAL OFFICE FANIAN BROTHERROOD, No. 19 CHATHAN ST., NEW YORK, June 22, 1608.

To the Editor of The New York Tribune:

Sin: Having appeared before Superintendent Kennedy for the purpose of getting authority to hold a meeting at Joney. Wood on Sunday, be, in the most fortelibe impanae, tribated permission to hold the meeting in the Wood, referring, at the same time, to the effect it would have on the State action now being taken with repart to the Exche laws. Now Sir, it was proved on a former similar occasion that where more than a hundred thousand of any countrymen and wamen were assembled, that the interference of a single policeman was deemed unnecessary.

waters were assembled, that the interference of a single policerous and decreed numerors are a supersonal to the occasion, when no liquors of any kind were to be sold, there is excitably much less reason to shat up the Wood, and prevent a saturing of people, most of whom are unable to leave their scenarious on any other day of the week. Insanuch as the Superintendent has ordered the owner of the place to advertise that no meeting will be held at Jones Wood, and being careful to maintain the character of a law-abiling clittee, and to do no act to disturb the place. I wish to inform the public that the mass meeting will not be licit in the Wood, but on the green slope funnediately facing the gate. I have the honor to remain, you're respectfully.

My Dran Frinne. We will strictly observe the law of a free country, but we shall not give may to the dicarden of cliques of any kind. Therefore the meeting, amounted to be held on Sunday, shall be held, but outries the Wood, on the comment flates the largety rescribed, and let the press be made awar of our resolve and how we mean to stand for the rights of the presipe generally. Yours, if